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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 19,837 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1926. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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Consultation Free.

STAB IN BACK.

VIGOROUS INDICTMENT OF SOVIET.

DIPLOMACY ABUSED.

British Merchants' Property Confiscated.

Rugby, June 25.

The debate in the House of Commons to-day was initiated by Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson (Conservative) who moved that "this House condemns the subversive political activities in this country of Soviet organisations admitted for purposes of trade, and is of opinion that the trade agreement with the Soviet Government ought to be terminated by His Majesty's Government."

Debt Repudiation.

Commander Locker-Lampson, in the course of a vigorous indictment of Soviet policy, said that Russia alone of our Allies had repudiated her debt of \$800,000,000. She had also confiscated the property of every British merchant who was working in that country. She owed £250,000,000 to these unhappy people. This money was coming back to us to subvert constitutional order throughout the Empire. No opportunity seemed to have been lost by the Soviet to abuse its diplomatic rights and, under the cloak of friendship, to stab us in the back. There would be no Communist Party in Britain worth the name were it not suckled by Soviet shekels. How long, he asked, is this going to last?

Terrible Tyranny.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, said that he intervened in the debate as having been responsible for the trade agreement which was concluded in 1921. The question was not whether they approved of the Russian Government, its principles, or its methods, but whether they were going to cancel a trade agreement that brought trade to the extent of millions of pounds to this country? When was there a Government in Russia of which they could approve? The present Government was terrible tyranny, but it was only one terrible tyranny which was an efficient substitute for a terrible tyranny which was inefficient, corrupt, and treacherous.

Menace to Communists.

Referring to correspondence between the British Communists and the Soviet organisations, which was published by the Government yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George said that it was argued that there was in this correspondence sufficient evidence for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Russia on the ground that it was sending unlimited gold to overthrow our Constitution. But he pointed out that the complaint was made throughout this correspondence that the gold was very limited. And in this correspondence what was regarded as a menace to Communists? Not the Prime Minister or the members of the Government. The one danger was a Ramsay MacDonald Government. It was stated that merciless measures must be adopted to fight the Labour Party. It was for this that we were asked to throw away trade with Russia running into £34,000,000 a year.

An Urgent Duty.

Commander Hilton Young (Conservative) said that the Government had an urgent duty to the people of this country to protect it against the corrupt influence of foreign gold and secret agents. They could keep out corrupt gold and secret agents, but they could not keep out opinion. That being so, it would be a great mistake to break off direct relations with the Government of Russia.

Use Common Sense.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader, said: "If there is going to be propaganda by the Russian or any other Government conducted in this country with its money and by its agents, then this country has no business to allow it. But in protecting ourselves we must use common sense. The trade agreement is in operation and we cannot now remove it. If we break the agreement the Russian Government will undoubtedly do its best to increase its hostility toward us. If there are breaches in the trade agreement they should be handled in the ordinary diplomatic way."

Two Distinct Questions.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in replying, said that two questions were raised. Had His Majesty's Government and this country good reason to complain of the action of the Soviet authorities in Russia; and secondly, if they had such reasons to complain, would it be wise for them to show their indignation or resentment by breaking off all diplomatic relations and terminating the trade agreement? The two questions were distinct.

"I should answer the first question unhesitatingly in the affirmative. I should answer the second question in the negative not because I think the Soviet Government has a right to ask anything of us, having regard to their attitude toward us, but because I do not think that British interests or the interests of world peace would be served by breaking off relations with them. The Soviet Government is something standing in a class by itself. It resembles the Government of no other country. It is not easy to maintain relations with it. It is impossible to say that the relations which it maintains with other countries are either friendly or correct."

Agreement Not Kept.

If the mere question were had that the trade agreement had been broken, he would answer that it had not. The words of the trade agreement were clear, and he understood them to the effect that each party should refrain from any hostile action or undertaking against the other and from conducting outside its own borders any official propaganda, direct or indirect, against the interests of the British Empire, and the Republic, respectively. The agreement further stated that it understood that the term conducting official propaganda included the giving by either party of assistance or encouragement to any propaganda conducted outside the whole borders.

"It is perfectly clear to His Majesty's Government and should be perfectly clear to everybody, as it must be clear to the Soviet authorities, that they are not conforming to the definite engagement of a trade agreement. Suggestions have been made that the Government should enter into some new negotiations and that they should try to construct some new agreement."—British Wireless Service.

[N.B.—The remainder of message not received owing to bad atmospheric conditions.]

CRUELTY EXPOSED.

British Beaten and Murdered.

London, June 25.

British-Russian relations provided a lively debate in the House of Commons, which was attended by the Communist M.P. Mr. Saklatvala, who was released from prison in the morning. He was loudly cheered by the Labourites.

Commander Locker-Lampson, in initiating the debate, denounced the Bolsheviks for repudiating their debt and confiscating the property of British nations, many whom were imprisoned, beaten, and murdered. He mentioned that one of them, whom the Bolsheviks had blinded, was sitting in the Gallery.

Commander Locker-Lampson said: "We must cease to make of free-born Britons helots of a slave State." (Prolonged Conservative cheers.)

Labourite's Appeal.

Mr. A. W. Ponsonby (Labour) denounced the language used by the Earl of Birkenhead and Mr. Winston Churchill in recent anti-Russian speeches. He appealed to Sir Austen Chamberlain to try to renew friendly British-Russian relations.

But for Trade.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that the disapproval of Bolshevism was no reason for breaking off diplomatic relations

HONGKONG VOTERS.

FUTURE SANITARY BOARD ELECTIONS.

THE EXEMPTED JURORS.

Present indications, the "China Mail" learns, are that the matter of voters for Sanitary Board elections is to be decided by legislature in the near future.

It will be recalled that an election was held recently when the arrangements were inadequate. Dr. F. Graca Ozorio protested and the Government ordered another election. After a date had been fixed, the election was put off as there was difficulty in connection with the voters, who, though not on the list for jury service, were qualified to vote. Such, of course, were mostly professional men. It was stated that the definition of a "vernacular school-teacher" proved the stumbling block.

Steps were taken for a subsequent election but Dr. Ozorio withdrew his candidature and Dr. S. C. Ho's election became official. Now for the future.

Persons whose names are on the jurors' list can exercise the right to vote. Certain other persons, who (according to the jurors' Ordinance) are exempted from jury service, can also vote. It is learned that an "Ordinance is "on the stocks" to set up the machinery to deal with the "exempted list." A logical deduction is that an Ordinance will be passed whereby the Government can name, whenever desired, an officer, with whom exempted persons must register their names on a fixed day, prior to the election. On the day of election, jurors can obtain their voting papers by reference to the jurors' list and exempted persons can get their slips by reference to the special register.

BANK SENSATION.

ARREST OF EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Bombay, June 25.

L. Evans, Chief Accountant in the Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who was stopped at Aden on his way home on furlough and brought back, is charged with breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of 540,000 rupees.

He was remanded.

or cancelling the British-Russian trade agreement.

Commander Hilton Young (Conservative) expressed the opinion that it would be a very great mistake to break off relations with Russia.

Sir F. Nelson, who was a member of the party of Conservatives who recently visited Russia, strongly opposed breaking off relations and closing up the trade delegation.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald appealed for an extension of the trade agreement.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in replying to the debate, unhesitatingly declared that the Government was entitled to complain of Soviet actions, but he considered that it would not be wise to break off relations or to terminate the trade agreement. He believed that the breaking off of the existing relations would be useless. It would weaken our ability to fight disorder or revolution within our own borders and increase the fear of European instability. Referring to the money sent from Russia, he said that the Soviet Government could not have found a worse field to invest money in revolution than among the workers of Great Britain.

Sitting Suspended.

At the conclusion of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech the Labourites created disorder by objecting to the Deputy Speaker calling on another Government member instead of a Labourite.

After a scene that lasted five minutes the sitting was suspended, whereupon the day's business terminated.

PROTEST TO MACAO.

ALLEGED REMOVAL OF VILLAGES.

CANTON GOVT. TO ACT.

From Our Own Correspondent. Canton, June 24.

The Nationalist Government is preparing a formal protest to be forwarded to the Macao Government against an order, which it is alleged, forced the removal of Lung Tin and Wong He villages containing 300 families and 2,000 persons. It is said that the removal was forcible and without cause, and that the villagers have been crowded onto unhealthy damp land near Haung Chow.

CANTON ITEMS.

CHANG KAI-SHEK AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

FEARS OF INVASION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Canton, June 24.

General Chang Kai-shek has pacified Mr. Chan Kong-pok, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labour, who resigned earlier in the week and declared his intention of going to Shanghai. Instead, it is now announced, he will give up his position as head of the Labour Department, but instead of joining the voluntary Kuomintang exiles in Shanghai, he will go to the Northern front as General Chang Kai-shek's confidential secretary when the commander-in-chief takes the field against Wu Pei-fu, as he expects to do within a fortnight.

General Ho Yin-chin, commander of the First Army, is here from Swatow for a special conference with General Chang Kai-shek and the Military Council, concerning the peril of invasion by forces from Fukien. The Fukien generals, he has reported, will probably launch a campaign against Swatow as soon as many more Kwangtung soldiers have been sent North against Wu Pei-fu.

Strikers As "Specials."

Meanwhile, he reports, General Jin Foo is in the south of Kwangtung province recruiting his old forces, so as to attack Kwangtung simultaneously with Fukien, and General Tang Chi-ya has already sent forces into Kwangsi to co-operate with General Lu Tsun-wan in an attack upon Kwangtung from a third direction.

Because of the need for sending soldiers to the Northern front, and the consequent inability to spare them for warfare on bandits of the province, the Government is offering out-of-work "Hongkong strikers" as special constables in a new force being raised for bandit extermination.

The work of organising two brigades of Kuomintang Boy Scouts in Canton is progressing rapidly. The Central Executive Committee has voted more money for the movement.

Stubborn Union.

When the municipality was formed a year ago all officials were promised, a rise in salaries after one year, but now a notification has been sent around to the effect that increases at this time are not justified by the condition of the municipal treasury.

The Mechanics Union, which has no charter from the Government, persists in its refusal to obey the Government's order to permit linemen to re-connect cut electric wires leading to factories which refuse to pay the union tax of \$1 per month per unit of horse-power used.

Openly defying the Government's mandate that the factories are not to be molested, the Mechanics Union is keeping more than 1,000 men and women out of work by picketing the factories and refusing to permit linemen to repair the wires. More than that, they are trying to force the linemen and Electrical Workers Union to join them, and the latter have appealed to the Government to forcibly disperse the mechanics.

The exchange banks will be closed for the transaction of business on Thursday, July 1.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2/8 1/16.

LOCAL UTOPIA.

SUGGESTED PROMENADE BY THE SEA.

"CONCORDIA ISLAND."

Resident's Plan to Supply Much Wanted Need.

Hongkong-by-the-sea, everything up-to-date as at all modern summer resorts, and easily accessible to all—such is the suggestion made, with full details, by a local resident.

To the layman, the project does not seem beyond the realm of practicabilities, but there are many technicalities to be studied. Readers, however, will be interested to read about the scheme. The correspondent heads his article:

CONCORDIA ISLAND.

To Be Opened By the Governor on May 1, 1928.

The Praya East reclamation between Arsenal Street and (Jardine's) East Point will probably be completed in a few years. The Praya (sea

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Paid-Up Capital \$10,000,000
Reserve Fund \$5,000,000
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Canton Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter period at rates which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1926.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Balances may be obtained on application.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. H. Barlow, Chief Manager.

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FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. H. Barlow, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1926.

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HONGKONG BRANCH:

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"KALYAN"	8,144	10th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
"PADUA"	8,907	11th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	6,956	11th July	Marseilles, London, Colombo & Bombay
"RANPURA"	16,555	24th July	Marseilles, London
"DELTA"	8,467	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,084	21st Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	8,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & London
"KASHMIR"	9,065	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,818	18th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"KEYBER"	8,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	18th Nov.	Marseilles, London & London
"KALYAN"	8,144	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,084	11th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"DELTA"	8,067	26th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London & London
"KALYAN"	8,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

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"SPIRALA"	7,941	3rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	8,048	27th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANTHA"	7,734	28th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILWA"	10,008	11th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

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"RANPURA"	16,556	8th July	Shanghai only
"DELTA"	8,097	8th July	Shanghai and Kobe
"SEIRALA"	7,941	14th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,088	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TANDA"	8,910	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TAKADA"	8,048	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SANTHA"	7,734	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	Shanghai only
"TILAWA"	10,008	29th Aug.	Shanghai and Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,118	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KASHMAR"	8,096	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Osaka and Yokohama
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
"TANDA"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	8,048	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SANTHA"	7,734	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TILAWA"	10,008	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,118	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMAR"	8,096	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
"TANDA"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
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"SANTHA"	7,734	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TILAWA"	10,008	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,118	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"KASHMAR"	8,096	3rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
"TANDA"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"TAKADA"	8,048	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
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Hongkong, Saturday, June 26, 1926.

LOCAL MALARIA PROBLEMS.

The result of the local experiments with regard to mosquito eating fish may or may not be considered convincing enough to justify their introduction in large quantities to our local pools and streams but in that they concern preventative measures against a disease to which tropical conditions render the human system particularly susceptible, they will be awaited with interest. One of the most useful discoveries of the 19th century was that of the nature of malaria, with its kindred diseases yellow fever, dengue and the like, borne from one to another by the body of the mosquito. The cause of malaria of all sorts is due to the presence in the blood of multitudes of minute parasitic animals which at intervals breed in prodigious numbers with corresponding but varied discomfort. The biting of a man having malarial trouble by a mosquito of a particular kind (known as the Anopheles), the scientists inform us, transfers one or dozens of these creatures to his own body thus causing it, no doubt, a lamentable discomfort. Later the mosquito may bite another person "to take the taste out of the mouth." The next victim receives a bite, and perhaps a third, thus passing malaria along through the agency of the mosquito's body. The problem of the cure of malaria is, for the most part, bound up in the skill of the medical scientist in poisoning malaria with the least damage to the human host, salts of quinine having been evolved in this connection. Prevention, however, is better than cure and, quoting from one of our own medical men, "the way to put an end to malaria is to extirpate the mosquito." Much has been done locally along the lines of the three ways of attack on the mosquito, the draining and filling in of potential or actual breeding places and the laying of oil films on the surface. There are many bodies of water, however, in which neither of these methods can be of use and it is in such cases that mosquito eating fishes are the best resort. There are a good many kinds of fishes which will eat mosquito eggs or larva when they find it

OPIUM CHARGES,

DID DEALINGS CONCERN HONGKONG?

LEGAL ASPECTS.

At the continued hearing yesterday afternoon of charges of extensive dealing in opium brought against Lo Yau-heung and Yu Yau-heung, Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports Department, again gave evidence.

In answer to Mr. Lindsell, the Magistrate, witness said that he was satisfied that the dealings referred to were in opium.

Mr. Lo: The books show a prima facie case that there have been extensive dealings in opium between Swatow and Tung Hing. Is there any evidence to show that any of these dealings took place in Hongkong?

Mr. Lloyd: A man might have possession of it and be in Hongkong and have a stock somewhere else. In that case he could issue a delivery slip, and order a certain amount to be delivered to some place.

Mr. Lo: As Superintendent of Imports and Exports you are bringing this prosecution against the second defendant for dealing in opium. The books show a prima facie case, but is there any evidence to show that any part of these dealings, payments, if you like, took place by the second defendant in Hongkong?

Mr. Lloyd: The second defendant is a fok of the first defendant. He is a very confidential and superior fok, and draws a high salary in the firm. From the documents, it is shown that he was left in charge of the business when the master was away.

Further questioned about the second defendant in relation to the dealings, Mr. Lloyd said it was his impression that wherever the deals took place they were for the benefit of the firm in Hongkong.

Mr. Lo: The books do not show that the transactions themselves were taking place in Hongkong?

Mr. Lloyd: My view is that they were partly in Hongkong and partly elsewhere.

The case was adjourned until next Friday afternoon. Mr. Lindsell said he did not propose to grant a fortnight's adjournment in the case of the first defendant, and said that if he did not appear next Friday his bail would be estranged.

THE SQUIRE CASE

GUILTY OF NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

\$75 & \$25 FINES.

The case concluded at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon in which Mr. J. S. Squire and Mr. D. E. Western were charged with reckless driving.

The Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, amended the charge in the course of the proceedings to one of driving negligently and, having convicted, he fined Mr. Squire \$75 and Mr. Western \$25.

Final evidence given included that of Inspector Alexander, of the Traffic Department who when asked said that anyone with knowledge of the spot would not expect to find Causeway Bay on the corner of the tramway shelter free from traffic at that time of the night. It was very unsafe both during day time and night for motor cycles to drive in close proximity to each other particularly if going at a speed of 30 miles an hour.

In evidence on his own behalf Mr. Squire said that on passing the Polo ground their speed was possibly 25 miles an hour. The collision between his machine and that of Mr. Western was due to the latter swerving. The cycles were proceeding about seven feet from each other.

In reply to Mr. Lindsell, he said he did not consider it dangerous to drive seven feet behind another cycle under the conditions. In reply to another question, he said he had been driving a motor cycle since 1914.

Mr. Western gave corroborative evidence and submitted that if he had been driving at the speed which had been alleged it would have been impossible for him to pull up in the distance he did.

Mr. A. R. Paul, who was riding pillion on Mr. Western's machine at the time, also gave similar evidence with regard to speed and the nature of the accident.

Mr. Lindsell convicted both defendants of driving in a negligent manner, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case. Mr. Squire was driving at a higher speed than he had said, and he was close behind the leading machine. That in itself was negligence. He had committed himself by the fact that when the first machine swerved he went straight into it.

In the case of the second defendant there was negligence because he was going at a speed which made him swerve to avoid a push cyclist.

If he had been going more slowly he might have worked out

OPIUM CHARGES,

DID DEALINGS CONCERN HONGKONG?

LEGAL ASPECTS.

KOWLOON TREES.

NATHAN RD. TO REMAIN UNTOUCHED.

A WELCOME DECISION.

The lopping of trees at certain spots along Nathan Road, Kowloon, has raised in the minds of Kowloon residents hopes that such activity may be taken as indicating the determination of the Government to abandon the scheme tentatively brought up a short time ago for their destruction.

Upon enquiry, the "China Mail" was informed that the lopping is being carried out to render more safe the institution of regular stopping places for buses, regulations concerning which are shortly to come into force.

It is thought that certain schemes which are said to be afoot for traffic diversion in certain instances will obviate the necessity for removing the trees, in fact is practically a certainty that the trees will not be interfered with, a decision which will be welcomed by all who have an eye to their aesthetic value.

GREAT UNREST IN KOREA.

GENERAL UPRISING PLANNED.

Tokyo, June 8. Plots are being unearthed almost daily showing a general uprising in the brewing for Korea and which is scheduled to take place on the tenth of this month on the occasion of the Royal funeral. Guarded advices from Seoul and elsewhere show excitement throughout the country.

Internal dissension in a Korean camp gave an inkling to the police who immediately raided the headquarters of the Independents on Sunday, rounding up nearly a hundred ring-leaders. Much evidence was seized, including many bales of Communistic literature intended for distribution in Japan.

The police yesterday were a busy lot filling the jails with about three hundred suspects. Not only Seoul but other Korean centres are seemingly seething with suppressed excitement and in consequence the authorities are making every possible preparation to smother any uprising the moment it appears. The two Korean plotters taken from the Shuntien were members of this insurrection party. And following this incident, four Korean leaders were arrested in Shanghai on Monday, one committing suicide at the Japanese Consulate.

During a call of condolence at the Seoul Palace soon after the death of the Royal member an assassin was shot while in the act of attempting to shoot one of the visiting Japanese, the would-be assassin taking him for Governor-General Saito.

CURIOS CRAFT IN SINGAPORE HARBOUR.

A curious craft with a long black funnel projecting from a capacious hull is at present lying in the inner harbour opposite Johnston's Pier, Singapore.

She is the ferry boat "Kalang," and she is destined to spend the rest of her life plying up and down Sydney harbour.

The little craft is only 210 tons net, and she has a precarious three feet of freeboard, but she has evidently had calm weather on the voyage out from Liverpool, for she left on April 21—remarkably good time for a little vessel of ten knots which had to call at Malta, Port Said, and Colombo on the way.

Only half the voyage has been completed, and the skipper and his crew of fifteen now have to face the difficult task of navigating the "Kalang" through the islands of the Malay Archipelago, through the Torres Straits, and down the coast of Australia to Sydney.

THE CRICKETING COUNTESS.

Mrs. Baldwin, who has been admitting a lifelong attachment to cricket, had a notable predecessor in the wife of the twelfth Earl of Derby, founder of the classic race that bears his name. The Countess preferred cricket to horse-racing, and arranged many memorable matches by players of both sexes at her home at Woodmansterne. It was after one of these cricket festivals in 1777 that a newspaper announced the engagement of the Duke of Hamilton and Miss Burrell, adding that "His Grace fell in love with her at the cricket match at the Oaks; when she took the bat in hand and got more notches than any other lady in the game."

FRENCH FINANCE.

NEW BROOMS FOR M. CAILLAUX.

Paris, June 25. An early indication of M. Caillaux's intentions to seek new brooms is given by a decree replacing M. Robineau, Governor of the Banque de France by M. Morau, who is at present a Director of the Banque d'Algérie.—Reuter.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

THE POLICY EXPLAINED.

Ever since Australia became a Commonwealth she has resisted alien immigration, and, as long ago as 1901, she embodied her unanimous views on the subject in the Immigration Act of that year. She had previously decided to reject Asiatics, and the only question had been how to do it decently. She did not wish to affront innocent Orientals by specifying them in prohibitory clauses, and so, at Joseph Chamberlain's suggestion, she adopted the "dictation test" devised by Natal, which gives the nationals of every land an equal chance. Officials were then left the discretion of dictating "not fewer than fifty words in a prescribed language" to applicants for entry. This enabled the Government later to frame subsidiary "Gentlemen's agreements" with countries whose technical or educated classes did not want to exclude, while the real object of the Act remained clear and paramount. Witness Japan's constant effort consequently to raise the embargo, which culminated at Versailles in her claim that, members of the League being equal, each should, therefore, be free to enter the other's shores.

For The Best. But Australia's policy was neither furious nor short-sighted. She did not wish to offend anybody, but she had the experience of other communities to warn her against rash racial experiments. She had before her the spectacle of huge slum areas in Europe when she refused to repeat low wages in the Commonwealth and legislated for a high national standard of living; and she saw the insoluble problem of a piebald population in the United States, when she decided to keep out Yellow people and to work out a White destiny alone. It might mean delay in development and a stiff setback to economic progress, but it spelt a unity of political and social purpose, and a freedom from the distractions and crosscurrents of plot and division. She valued Australian nationality too high to open it to exiles who could never make it wholly theirs; and she was right in refusing to debase the coin of commonwealth citizenship.

"Aussies" and Us. Estrangement with Japan was ethnological at first, but became political after the Russo-Japanese war, when the Yellow Peril seemed a real one to the Antipodes. But this feeling has diminished since the Washington Conference and its limitation of armaments. Japan then agreed to respect the rights of the British Empire in relation to Australia and New Zealand, and to leave domestic affairs to the discretion of each Dominion. And, although at first, to Australia's chagrin, Japan kept German islands north of the Equator, Australia became in part reconciled to this deal of the Allies when she realised that it meant greater security than any alternative plan. For Japan undertook not to fortify these islands, and Australia was, therefore, under no compulsion in return to fortify the territory she held south of the Equator; and is to-day secure than if she and Japan had both armed and equipped each on her side of the "line." Moreover, the economic need for native labour in Northern Australia is less apparent than it was. This seemed once vital to the product of certain raw materials, but these have forged ahead on white labour with unexpected impetus. As for the south of the Continent, it has little call for indentured helots, where wool, wheat and butter flourish; while Japan requires, as a matter of fact, nothing that Australia produces (except, perhaps, fine wool), which she cannot secure from the mainland of China at less expense.

But if Australia is to exclude Asiatics (and even Maltese under her embargo upon Southern Europeans), she should make all the reader to receive English emigrants of proved quality and worth, and should wholeheartedly co-operate with the Mother Country in improving and extending schemes of colonization.—Empire Review.

A Memorial of Re-entry by the Crown on Inland Lot No. 1356 has been registered according to law, also the cancellation of the Memorial of Re-entry on Inland Lot No. 2437, and a Memorial of Re-entry by the Crown on Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 489.

CHINESE MIDWIVES.

USE OF TITLES TO BE RESTRICTED.

ORDINANCE TO BE AMENDED.

The draft of a Bill to amend the Midwives Ordinance of 1910 is published in the "Government Gazette."

The Objects and Reasons state:-

1. The principal object of this Bill is to prevent the use of titles, etc., by uncertified Chinese midwives, which are calculated to deceive the public and convey the impression that the midwife is properly qualified. It has been thought advisable that the use of such titles should be restricted, and this bill therefore, in clauses 2 (4) and 8, amends section 2 and 13 of the Midwives Ordinance, 1910, so as to provide that the title of wan p' shall be the only title which can be recognised as usable by an uncertified Chinese midwife.

2. The opportunity has also been taken to amend the Ordinance in several other respects where it appears to be necessary. Clause 2 (1) and (2) alter the penalties for the wrongfull use of titles implying certification, and for uncertified practitioners to \$250 in each case, in order to conform with the usual fine for summary offences. Clause 2 (3) repeals the proviso to section 2 (2) of the Ordinance, which seems to be of little value. The terms of the section imply clearly that it was not intended to apply to emergency assistance, and s. 12 of the Ordinance provides that the Ordinance shall not apply to medical practitioners. Section 12 is amended by clause 7 of the bill, so as to make this entirely unambiguous.

3. Clause 3 (1) substitutes "woman" for "person" in s. 3; the use of the word "she" in the section shows that "woman" was intended. Clause 3 (2) requires a woman applying for certification to hold certain certificates, and not merely to produce them. Clause 3 (3) provides that the holding of a certificate under the Midwives Act, 1902, shall be a qualification for being certified in the Colony.

4. Section 4 of the present Ordinance provides that any rule or by-law may impose a fine for offences against the rule or by-law, not exceeding \$10 for each offence, or \$6 a day for a continuing offence. These maxima seem much too small for some of the possible offences, e.g., trespassing on the tramway line, or failure by the company to provide servants to keep the line free from obstructions. The proposed new section makes the maximum fines breaches of the rules \$250 or \$50 a day for a continuing offence, and the maximum fine for breaches of the by-laws \$10. Another objection to the form of the present section 17 is that the penalties have to be provided in the rules and by-laws, and no provision is made for any case where through inadvertence a rule or by-law is not provided with a penalty.

The proposed new form of the section provides a penalty for all rules and by-laws, but gives power to reduce the maximum fines in the case of any particular rule or by-law.

6. Clause 6 of the Bill gives the Governor-in-Council power to amend the Schedule which contains the Table of Tolls. It is hardly necessary to say that no amendment of the Schedule would be made without consultation with the company. At present there is no power either to reduce or to increase the maximum tolls.

7. Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 increase to \$100 the maximum fines under sections 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the principal Ordinance. The present maxima of \$25 and \$10 seem much too small for some of the offences, which include wilful obstruction of the company's servants, destruction of the property of the company, acting in such manner as to endanger the lives of persons travelling on the tramway, and attempting to avoid payment of the legal fare.

PEAK TRAMS.

MAXIMUM SPEED TO BE EXCEEDED.

THE MOTIVE POWER.

Draft of a Bill to amend the Peak Tramway Ordinance of 1893 is published in the Government Gazette.

The Objects and Reasons state:-

1. The two main object of this Bill are (1) to give the Governor-in-Council power to allow the present statutory maximum speed of 10 miles an hour to be exceeded, and (2) to make it quite clear that electricity may be used as the motive power on the tramway. The opportunity is taken of making certain other amendments also.

2. Clause (2) defines the term company as meaning the Peak Tramways Company Limited. When the principal Ordinance was passed it was not possible to give the name of the company.

3. It is not quite clear that section 13 of the present Ordinance gives the Governor-in-Council power to approve of the use of electricity as the motive power of the tramway. The proposed new section 13 gives this power. It also makes it clear that no apparatus disapproved by the Governor-in-Council may be used. This is no doubt implied in the present section.

4. Two substantial alterations will be made by clause 4. One is to give the Governor-in-Council power to allow the present statutory maximum speed of 10 miles an hour to be exceeded.

The other is to do away with the present anomalous provision that no rule or by-law made under the principal Ordinance can come into operation until one month after its publication in the "Gazette." Clause 4 also provides that the company's by-laws must be first approved by the Governor-in-Council.

5. Section 17 of the present Ordinance provides that any rule or by-law may impose a fine for offences against the rule or by-law, not exceeding \$10 for each offence, or \$6 a day for a continuing offence. These maxima seem much too small for some of the possible offences, e.g., trespassing on the tramway line, or failure by the company to provide servants to keep the line free from obstructions. The proposed new section makes the maximum fines breaches of the rules \$250 or \$50 a day for a continuing offence, and the maximum fine for breaches of the by-laws \$10. Another objection to the form of the present section 17 is that the penalties have to be provided in the rules and by-laws, and no provision is made for any case where through inadvertence a rule or by-law is not provided with a penalty.

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TRAPPING A TELEPHONE FIEND.

Bombay, June 4.—The latest instance of the telephone fiend was brought to light through a clever trap laid by the Police. A Parisi Nurse, Miss Nuvajibi Framroze, used persistently to ring up by an unknown person, who requested to be invited, stating that he was deeply in love.

When the nuisance became unbearable, the Police were informed.

The next time the person rang up, the Nurse invited him and, on arrival, the culprit was seized. First he said he was a student, but later admitted that he was a Head Constable working as telephone operator in the Head Police Office.

The Nurse complained before the Magistrate who ordered the issue of a warrant for his arrest.

"To suggest we can proceed to world peace until we devise machinery to solve problems is to be guilty of intellectual dishonesty,"—Frank Comerford.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

SIAM UNWILLING TO GRANT PRIVILEGES TO CHINA.

Peking, June 9.—According to the report of Mr. Wong Yun-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, who is in charge of the Sino-Siamese negotiations with the Siamese Minister in Tokyo for the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and friendship between the two countries, owing to certain obstacles in Bangkok, the parleys have been suspended. But in view of the fact that there are more than one million Chinese people who are engaged in various trades and occupations, especially in rice factories, in Siam, the Chinese government are naturally very anxious to exchange Consuls with the Bangkok regime prior to the conclusion of a formal treaty and Mr. Wong has been ordered to negotiate with the Siamese Minister in Tokyo to this effect. In this connection, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Bangkok has sent a memorial to the government stating that the Siamese authorities are unwilling to conclude a new Treaty of Commerce and Friendship with China on the ground that owing to the absence of any treaty stipulations binding the Siamese government, the Chinese in Siam are being submitted to various unreasonable restrictions and limitations which do not affect the subjects of other countries in Siam, and that as practically over seventy per cent. of the foreign and home trade of Siam is in Chinese hands, the removal of restrictions as well as heavy taxes will further enhance the prosperity of the industrious Chinese. Chinese industry and diligence are feared by the idle Siamese whose wholesale and retail business is chiefly in Chinese hands.

4. Clause (2) defines the term company as meaning the Peak Tramways Company Limited. When the principal Ordinance was passed it was not possible to give the name of the company.

5. Section 17 of the present Ordinance provides that any rule or by-law may impose a fine for offences against the rule or by-law, not exceeding \$10 for each offence, or \$6 a day for a continuing offence. These maxima seem much too small for some of the possible offences, e.g., trespassing on the tramway line, or failure by the company to provide servants to keep the line free from obstructions. The proposed new section makes the maximum fines breaches of the rules \$250 or \$50 a day for a continuing offence, and the maximum fine for breaches of the by-laws \$10. Another objection to the form of the present section 17 is that the penalties have to be provided in the rules and by-laws, and no provision is made for any case where through inadvertence a rule or by-law is not provided with a penalty.

6. Clause 6 of the Bill gives the Governor-in-Council power to amend the Schedule which contains the Table of Tolls. It is hardly necessary to say that no amendment of the Schedule would be made without consultation with the company. At present there is no power either to reduce or to increase the maximum tolls.

7. Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 increase to \$100 the maximum fines under sections 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the principal Ordinance. The present maxima of \$25 and \$10 seem much too small for some of the offences, which include wilful obstruction of the company's servants, destruction of the property of the company, acting in such manner as to endanger the lives of persons travelling on the tramway, and attempting to avoid payment of the legal fare.

6. Clause 6 repeals s. 11 of the Ordinance which provides that offences may be prosecuted by the Secretary of the Midwives Board. This is unnecessary because any person has the right to prosecute under the Ordinance, and if the object of the section was that offences should be prosecuted by the secretary only, that is an object which should not have been aimed at, and the section has not achieved it.

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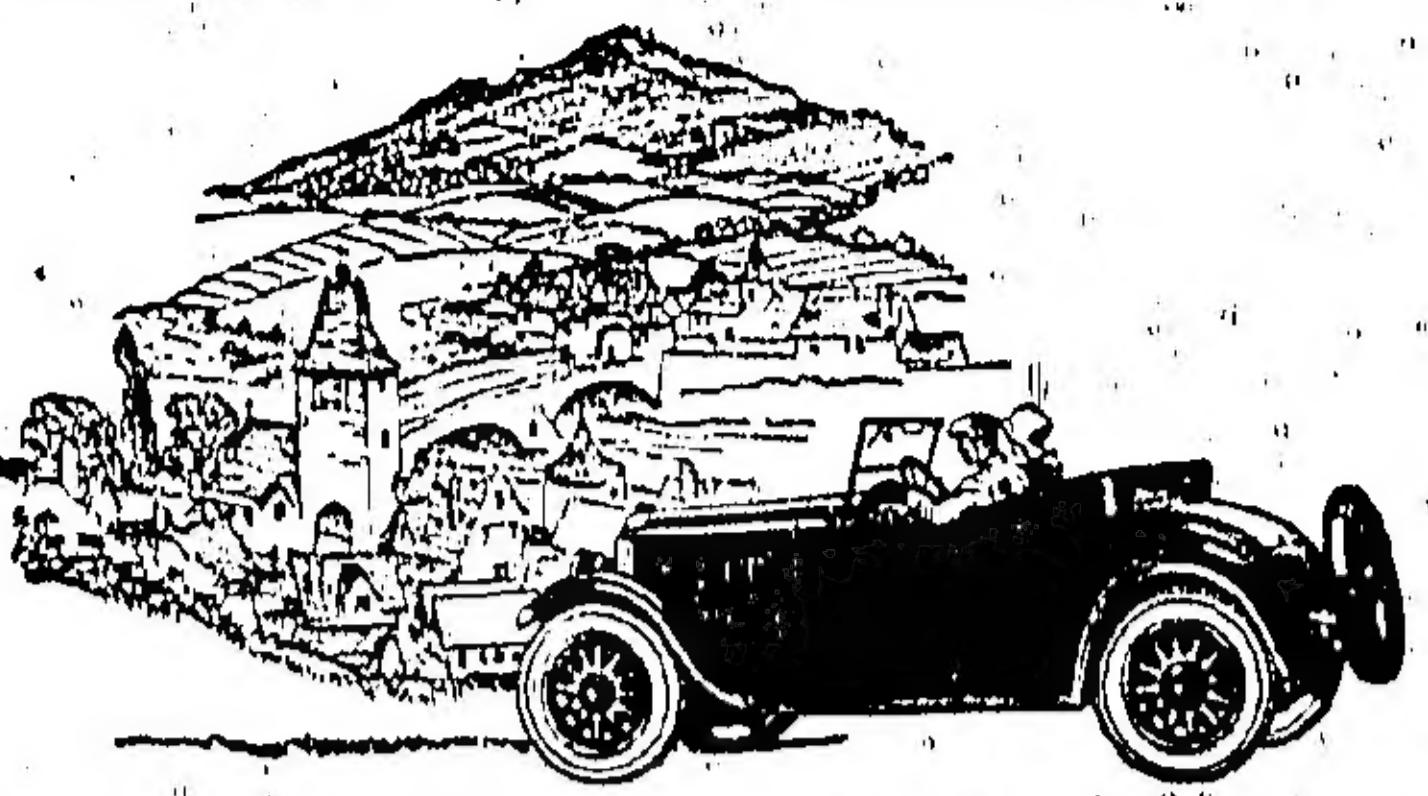
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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Hankow, June 5.—The General Students' Union of Hankow has been suspended by order of General Chen-Chia-mou, Tuan of Hupeh.

Berlin, June 10.—Eight persons were arrested in Italy for alleged attempt to overthrow the dictatorship. Amongst them Zaninetti is charged with attempted murder; the others with spreading false reports about Signor Mussolini's government.

Shanghai, June 9.—The local Chinese police authorities have issued a proclamation forbidding discussion of the military situation in ton-shops and restaurants. Employees of seven flats have gone on strike during the past few days.

Washington, May 15.—The motor bus has gained world recognition. There are now 181,576 buses operating in the world, according to latest census figures of the Commerce Department. Eighty thousand buses are in use in the United States, and 76,000 in Europe.

On account of the recent incident at San Francisco, when an American prohibition agent freely drank the beer that was offered to him on board the German cruiser Hamburg, and then declared that it was illicit as containing a high percentage of alcohol, the Commander of the cruiser has ordered that no more beer shall be served to visitors to the cruiser during the remaining visits to American ports.

London, June 7.—The absence of moral and religious training in high schools and colleges in India was emphasised by Lord Ronaldshay, presiding at the annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta. Father Pearson described the eagerness of orthodox Hindu parents to get their sons admitted into mission hostels, and also referred to the good work of English sisters, especially among the younger Indian women.

Dairen, June 9.—A Russian millionaire of Harbin, M. Michikoff, with Madame Michikoff and their 14-year old boy, was at his villa at Erh-tseng-hien-tzu on the C.E.R. Eastern Section since the 4th inst. While the couple were out for a walk on the 6th inst., the little lad was kidnapped by a band of about 20 brigands. The kidnappers fired 20 or 30 shots into the air to frighten the neighbours. A ransom of \$2,000,000 is demanded of the disconsolate father.

Tokyo, June 18.—The employees of the naval arsenals and dockyards in all the Naval Ports of Japan numbering some 40,000 men, are now making arrangements for the formation of a new political party, according to press reports.

London, June 11.—Six members of the French Foreign Legion, viz. four Germans, one American and one British subject were condemned to death for desertion, according to the London "Daily News." The deserters who were friendly to the French are now in the Damascus prison awaiting execution.

Paris, June 6.—The French Committee for receiving German reparation payments held a meeting to-day and made estimates of German payments under the second annuity of the Dawes plan. It is believed that France will receive \$25,000,000 in foreign securities from Germany this year.

Nanking, June 5.—The Paris Radical organ "Ouvrier" claims to know that the commission of the Soviet-Government, which is negotiating with the French Government regarding regulation of Russia's pre-war debts, has offered to pay 40,000,000 gold-francs annually for 62 years, but the French Commission has declined to accept it, because the offer is insufficient.

A carpet manufactory, to be called the Sino American Carpet Manufactory, organised by a certain American merchant and several Chinese, under Mr. Li Wan-teh, in Hsien-tien, West of Peking, will be inaugurated within the next few days. The factory will exclusively enlist five hundred poor women and girls among Bannermen tribes there for training purposes as a means to give relief to them.

Munich, June 2.—Admiral von Tirpitz, addressing a meeting of members of the German Nationalist Party here to-day, declared that if the recently enacted Russo-German Neutrality Treaty is to be interpreted as a counter move against Germany's commitments in respect to the nations of the West, then it compensates for the many errors which the Wilhelmstrasse has made. The Admiral deprecated the German Security Pact offer, because, he said, "Germany has been placed in a position where she should demand, not give, guarantees of security."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Passengers arriving yesterday by s.s. President Jefferson included Professor Ross W. Marriot and Mr. Lo Kan of the Hongkong Amusements.

It is reported that Mr. C. C. Wu, late Mayor of Canton, and Mr. Foo Ping-sheung, late Foreign Commissioner, have left Shanghai for Peking to meet Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Edward Nuyasaw, senior Pharmacist of the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong, to L. F. M. le Breton, who is due in the Colony shortly.

Peking, June 10.—Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is leaving for home about the 20th inst. Much importance is attached to his coming visit to England.

Sir George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., presented a cup to the Malay States Volunteer Rifles before proceeding on retirement. The cup will be given to the recruit who, having joined the M.S.V.R. on January 1, 1926, or later, makes the highest score in his musketry classification during the current year.

Rear-Admiral H. W. Bowring, D.S.O., has hoisted his flag at Rosyth on taking over the duties of Commanding Officer on the Coast of Scotland. His Secretary is Paymaster-Commander R. D. Palford, O.B.E., who was promoted in February, and has recently been studying at the Secretaries' Course. He last served afloat as Accountant Officer of the cruiser Carlisle, in China.

Thursday, June 17, was the 26th anniversary of the Siege of Tientsin. The day is remembered each year by the decoration of the graves in the Canton Road Cemetery, Tientsin, of the Allied sailors and soldiers who gave their lives in the defence of the Concessions. At 6 o'clock a short and impressive service was held out of doors, consisting of music and a brief address. After this the graves were decorated by the foreign children of Tientsin.



Mrs. Alfred J. Breneau, of Detroit, has been elected President-General of the Daughters of American Revolution, succeeding Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania.

His Excellency Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Chinese Minister in Rome, has been appointed by the Chinese Government as First Delegate to the International Labour Conference which commenced its annual session in Geneva on May 26. Mr. Chu is also attending the annual session of the Advisory Committee on Trade in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs at the same time in Geneva. Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu attended the Passport Conference which was held in Geneva from May 12 to 18, and signed the paper embodying all the recommendations of the improvements of the passport-régime on behalf of the Chinese Government. Forty-three States were represented at the Passport Conference.

There was another "n!" return of notifiable disease for the Colony on Thursday.

Tokyo, June 9.—A committee of specialists of the Customs Conference is studying how to establish standard prices for the various lines of imports to China. The committee is making haste to get through its task by June 12, when the Italian Minister will leave China for home.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court yesterday morning (June 13) Lee Ngoh-see was found guilty of the murder on June 2, of the Chinese detective stationed outside the Odeon Theatre and ordered to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities who want the man on another capital charge. If not executed Lee is to be returned to the Mixed Court for sentence.

Mr. Archibald Rose was winner of a guinea prize in the "Evening News" competition for the best "strike experiences" with the following:—In darkness and in heavy rain, I "boarded" the most crowded omnibus I have ever seen. I gripped the rail and had one foot on the edge of the step and the other in mid-air. The conductor came for my fare, looked at me for a second, and then said: "Half-price, you. I can't tell whether you're on or off."

Harbin, June 9.—Continued drought since spring has practically killed the soya-bean, wheat, and other North Manchurian crops, and the people are threatened by famine this year, unless there is an abundant rainfall within a week or so. The farms along the railway-line between Mukden and Changchun, which ordinarily at this time of the year, are green with crops, with exception of small patches in the lowlands, are dried up and brown.

Peking, June 12.—The "Shih Chieh Jih Pao" is responsible for the report that ex-President Li Yuan-hung has brought an action in the Tientsin local court against Marshal Tuan Chi-jui for the recovery of \$70,000 which he lent to Marshal Tuan in the seventh year of the Republic. A well-known Chinese lawyer is acting as General Li's counsel. The case is attracting considerable attention in Chinese circles, as it is the first time that the two former heads of the Republic have gone to court over a debt.

NEWS.

London, June 9.—His Majesty, King George, received in audience to-day Sir Charles Eliot, G.C.M.G., upon his relinquishment of his Ambassadorship to Japan.

Paris, June 4.—In the first session of the auction sale of the paintings and curios belonging to M. Dutasta, the sale reached more than 5,000,000 francs. A pastel painting by M. Lotour was sold at 1,000,000 francs.

Prince Takamatsu, third son of the Emperor and Empress, left Tokyo and embarked on the new warship "Furutaka," which is in Nagasaki. His joining the warship to serve as a Sub-Lieutenant was postponed owing to the outbreak of small pox among the crew.

Mr. H. V. Millington, formerly employed by the "Far Eastern Times" as Tientsin correspondent and as news editor in Peking, and who more recently has been night editor of the "Japan Chronicle" in Kobe, has gone to Tokyo and taken a position on the editorial staff of the "Japan Advertiser."

Grace Wilkinson, daughter of Dr. Wilkinson, former physician to the British Embassy, was married on June 4, to S. Potter of the English Electric Company, Tokyo. The ceremony was performed by Bishop McKim at the Holy Trinity Church, Tokyo. The honeymoon will be spent in Nikko and Chuzenji.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at noon on June 17, at St. George's Church, Penang, the contracting parties being Corrie Grummitt, manager of Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope's office, Medan, and younger brother of Mr. F. H. Grummitt, senior partner, Messrs. McAuliffe, Davis and Hope, Penang, and Alice Maed Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen, of Blundell Sands, Liverpool. The Rev. Koppel Garnier, Colonial Chaplain, Penang, officiated at the service, which was simple. A reception was held at Mr. and Mrs. Grummitt's residence where the customary "toast" were proposed and cordially pledged.

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Bobby Jones Takes Another Title.

London, June 25. R. T. Jones Jr. ("Bobby" Jones) has won the British open golf championship for 1926.—Reuter.

[Note:—Bobby Jones has previously won both the open and the amateur championships for the United States. He has competed in but not won the British amateur. Although a young man, he is one of the greatest golfers in the world. It will be recalled that the British amateur championship this year was also won by an American, Jesse Sweetser, so that the invasion has met with complete success.]

At St. Anne's to-day, conditions were ideal. There was a large crowd. Watrous did the third round in 69 and at present is leading with an aggregate of 215.

At the end of the third round the position was:—

Watrous	215
Jones	217
Hagen	219
McLeod	222
Melhorn	223
von Elm	223
J. H. Taylor (Britain)	224
Compton	224
Watrous was disqualified for playing a ball at the 12th	

At Nottingham, Notts lost to Kent by an innings and 103 runs. Scores:—

Kent (1st) 400 runs, Ashdown made 127, Wooley (F.E.) 114, Hardinge 78, A. P. F. Chapman 51. Barratt took 6 wickets for 92 runs.

Notts (1st) 145 runs.

Notts (2nd, followed-on) 152 runs.

Yorks v. Gloucester.

At Hull, Yorkshire led Gloucestershire on the first innings in an incomplete match. Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 157 runs.

Yorkshire (1st) 198 runs. Oldroyd made 59. Parker (C.) performed the "hat trick" and took altogether 5 wickets for 50 runs.

Gloucester (2nd) 59 runs for 5 wickets.

Leicester v. Lancs.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire beat Lancashire by 144 runs. Scores:—

Leicester (1st) 224 runs. Astill made 87. Macdonald took 5 for 63.

Lancs. (1st) 133 runs. Geary took 5 for 65, Astill 5 for 55.

Leicester (2nd) 125 runs for 7 wickets, declared. Macdonald took 6 for 62.

Lancs. (2nd) 72 runs. Geary took 9 for 38.

Somerset v. Middlesex.

At Bath, Somerset lost to Middlesex by 275 runs. Scores:—

Middlesex (1st) 345 runs.

Hearn made 74, E. L. Kidd 59.

Somerset (1st) 145 runs.

Middlesex (2nd) 259 runs for 5 wickets, declared. Lee made 100 not out, Hendren 60, the Hon. C. Bruce 61.

Somerset (2nd) 184 runs.

Essex v. Northants.

At Leyton, Essex led Northants on the first innings in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Essex (1st) 351 runs. Russell (A.C.) made 75, F. W. H. Nicholas 59, H. M. Morris 50 not out.

Northants (1st) 222 runs.

E. H. Bagwell made 73, V. W. C. Jupp 77.

Essex (2nd) 147 runs for 9 wickets.

Surrey v. Dark Blues.

At the Oval, Surrey drew with Oxford University. Scores:—

Oxford (1st) 273 runs. C. H. Taylor made 105, Newman 66.

W. Hagen made 68, T. G. H. Fawcett 68 for 84.

Surrey (1st) 505 runs for 3 wickets, declared. Hobbs made 281, Sandham 183.

Oxford (2nd) 212 runs for 4 wickets. Fawcett made 70, E. R. T. Holmes 55.

The feature of this match was the record put up by Hobbs and Sandham. This first wicket partnership for Surrey, of 428 runs, beats that of 379, put up by Abel (R.) and Brockwell (W.) against Hants in 1897. It is also the highest ever made at the Oval, the third best in all first-class cricket, and the second best in England.—Reuter.

The other two big first-wicket partnerships are:—

564, by Brown (J. T.) and Tunnicliffe, Yorkshire v. Derby, at Chesterfield in 1898.

456, by E. R. Mayne and W. H. Ponsonby, Victoria v. Queensland, at Melbourne, 1923-4.]

The table, excluding the match Derby v. Glamorgan, on May 29, not cabled, now stands at:—

Berries 77 2 2 2 2 307

Duncan 76 79 2 2 308

Hard 2 2 308

Kirkwood 310

[Note:—Names of British players with an asterisk. Barnes (U.S.A.) was the holder.]

Though the Americans have won five out of six of the last British open championships, they never so utterly outclassed the British.

Jones as the American amateur title-holder, is the first to achieve the Anglo-American "Open Double."

There was a dramatic finish to the tense struggle between Jones and Watrous, up to the last hole, each leading alternatively. The "gallery" of 10,000 was very excited and watched Jones play two fours at the 17th and 18th, against five by Watrous, giving him a two-stroke victory. Hagen hung on grimly, but could not accomplish the miracle.—Reuter.

SOCER DINNER.

An open-air soccer dinner has been fixed for to-night, at the Wong-nel-chung recreation ground, by the South China A.A. (the Chinese football organisation), to celebrate the winning of the championship in both divisions of the junior league last season.

Tables will be laid on the S.C.A.A. basketball ground, which is near the H.K.F.C.

AMERICA WINS.

THE BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOME PLAYERS 5TH.

Bobby Jones Takes Another Title.

London, June 25. R. T. Jones Jr. ("Bobby" Jones) has won the British open golf championship for 1926.—Reuter.

[Note:—Bobby Jones has previously won both the open and the amateur championships for the United States. He has competed in but not won the British amateur. Although a young man, he is one of the greatest golfers in the world. It will be recalled that the British amateur championship this year was also won by an American, Jesse Sweetser, so that the invasion has met with complete success.]

At St. Anne's to-day, conditions were ideal. There was a large crowd. Watrous did the third round in 69 and at present is leading with an aggregate of 215.

At the end of the third round the position was:—

Watrous	215
Jones	217
Hagen	219
McLeod	222
Melhorn	223
von Elm	223
J. H. Taylor (Britain)	224
Compton	224
Watrous was disqualified for playing a ball at the 12th	

At Nottingham, Notts lost to Kent by an innings and 103 runs. Scores:—

Kent (1st) 400 runs, Ashdown made 127, Wooley (F.E.) 114, Hardinge 78, A. P. F. Chapman 51. Barratt took 6 wickets for 92 runs.

Notts (1st) 145 runs.

Notts (2nd, followed-on) 152 runs.

Yorks v. Gloucester.

At Hull, Yorkshire led Gloucestershire on the first innings in an incomplete match. Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 157 runs.

Yorkshire (1st) 198 runs. Oldroyd made 59. Parker (C.) performed the "hat trick" and took altogether 5 wickets for 50 runs.

Gloucester (2nd) 59 runs for 5 wickets.

Leicester v. Lancs.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire beat Lancashire by 144 runs. Scores:—

Leicester (1st) 224 runs. Astill made 87. Macdonald took 5 for 63.

Lancs. (1st) 133 runs. Geary took 5 for 65, Astill 5 for 55.

Leicester (2nd) 125 runs for 7 wickets, declared. Macdonald took 6 for 62.

Lancs. (2nd) 72 runs. Geary took 9 for 38.

Somerset v. Middlesex.

At Bath, Somerset lost to Middlesex by 275 runs. Scores:—

Middlesex (1st) 345 runs.

Hearn made 74, E. L. Kidd 59.

Somerset (1st) 145 runs.

Middlesex (2nd) 259 runs for 5 wickets, declared. Lee made 100 not out, Hendren 60, the Hon. C. Bruce 61.

Somerset (2nd) 184 runs.

Essex v. Northants.

At Leyton, Essex led Northants on the first innings in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Essex (1st) 351 runs. Russell (A.C.) made 75, F. W. H. Nicholas 59, H. M. Morris 50 not out.

Northants (1st) 222 runs.

E. H. Bagwell made 73, V. W. C. Jupp 77.

Essex (2nd) 147 runs for 9 wickets.

Surrey v. Dark Blues.

At the Oval, Surrey drew with Oxford University. Scores:—

Oxford (1st) 273 runs. C. H. Taylor made 105, Newman 66.

W. Hagen made 68, T. G. H. Fawcett 68 for 84.

Surrey (1st) 505 runs for 3 wickets, declared. Hobbs made 281, Sandham 183.

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AT WIMBLEDON.

DUKE OF YORK BEATEN IN 1ST. ROUND.

SUZANNE CONTINUES.

British "Hopes" Grad

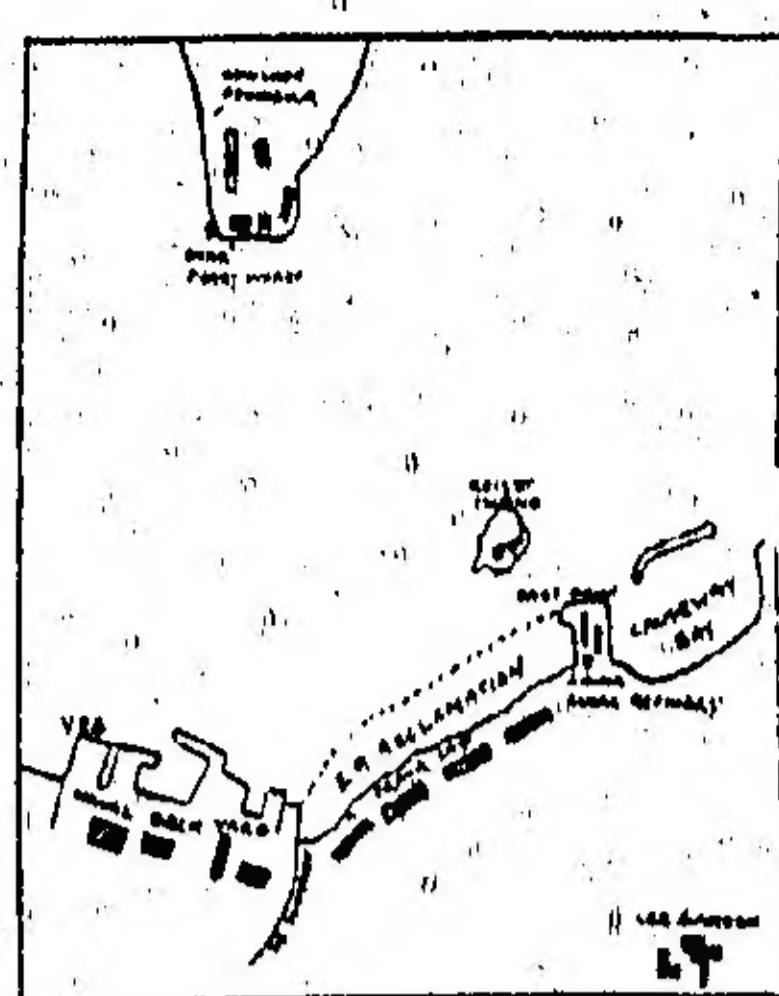
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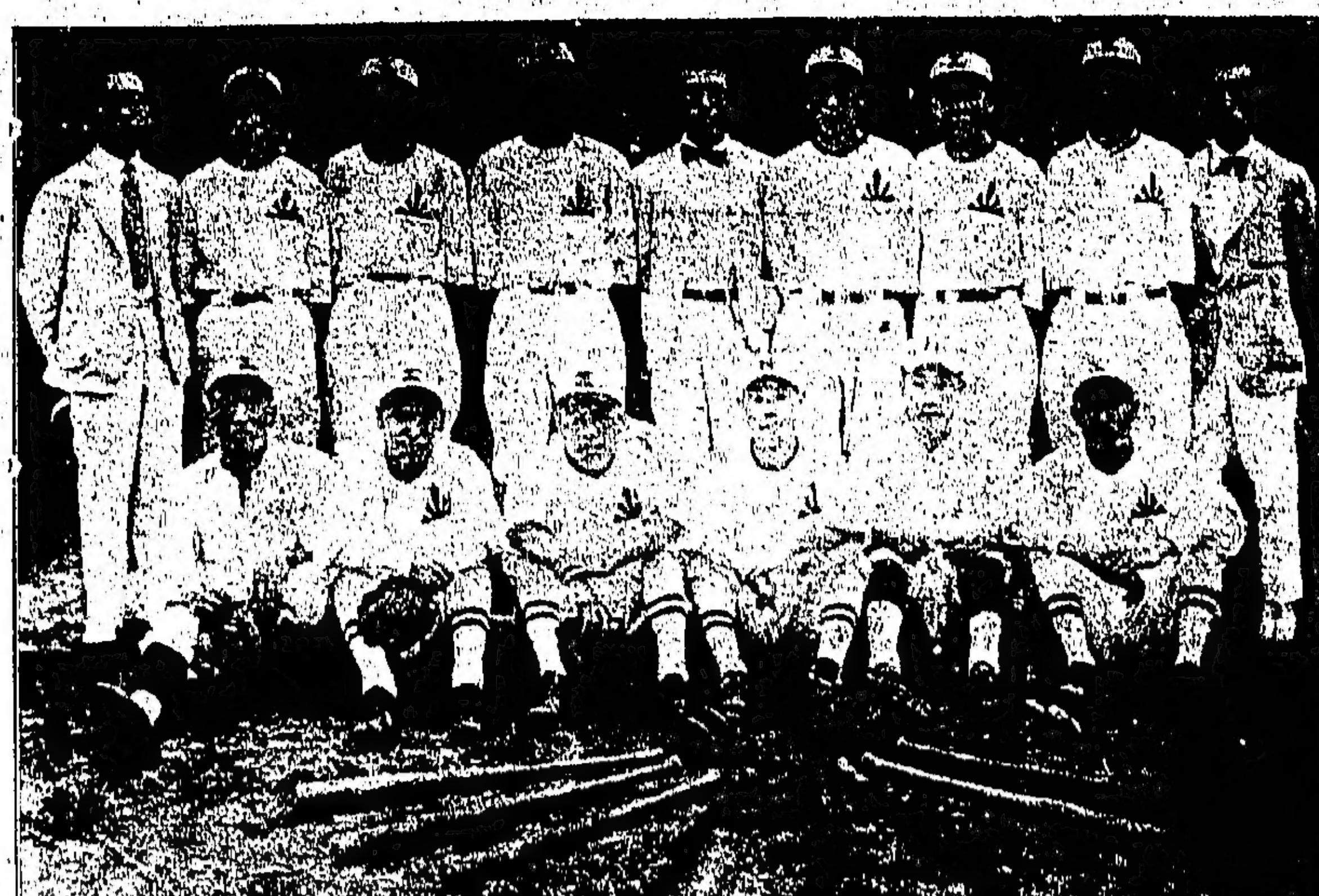
YEE
SANG
FAT



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The B.V.D. Company



Here is a miniature rough sketch of the eastern part of the harbour, showing the Praya East reclamation, Kellet Island, &c. On page 1 of this issue is published a suggestion by a reader for converting Kellet Island into a pleasure resort, and building a bridge across to it from the new Praya.



The local Japanese baseball team (league runners-up last year). Left to right, standing: Kusano, Ishimatsu, Y. Hachiuma, S. Hachiuma, Imamura (manager), Tajima, Hayase, Murata, Kano (manager). Front: Akiyama, Taketomi, Yokoi (captain), Honda, Ikeda, Koga.

Photo by K. Fujigama

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I TOLD HER NOT TO
LEAVE THE YARD.

ON HELLO
STEP

DIDN'T I TELL YOU NOT TO
LEAVE THE YARD? DO YOU
REALIZE THAT YOU ARE A
MILE AWAY FROM HOME?

THANK GOODNESS WE
ARE HOME AGAIN NOW
YOU MUST PLAY IN
FRONT OF THE
HOUSE WITH THIS SPEEDER.

DAT DON'T BELONG
TO ME IT BELONGS TO
THE LITTLE GIRL WHO
LIVES IN THE HOUSE WHERE
I WUZ DEATH.

WHAT?

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Printed in U.S.A. 517



The South China A.A. baseball team (champions last year and undefeated to date this season). Left to right, standing: Y. W. Lee (scorer), Sling, S. S. Lee, Leung, S. S. Lee (vice-captain), K. Chin, W. K. Tso, Ling, R. Chew. Sitting: J. Liu, Liu, P. F. Choy, K. F. June (captain), R. Shim (manager), S. L. Li, C. S. Chin, M. Kan.

Photo by K. Fujigama



This is a new local Chinese (association) football team, who play under the name of the Yuet Wah Club.

Photo by Lee Fong



The Hongkong Baseball Club team.—Left to right, standing: C. S. Hanson (captain and president of the Association); E. Shank, Cockey, Davis, Hines, Major. Sitting: Daley, C. Shank, Rankin, Thompson, Pyburn, Muccio.

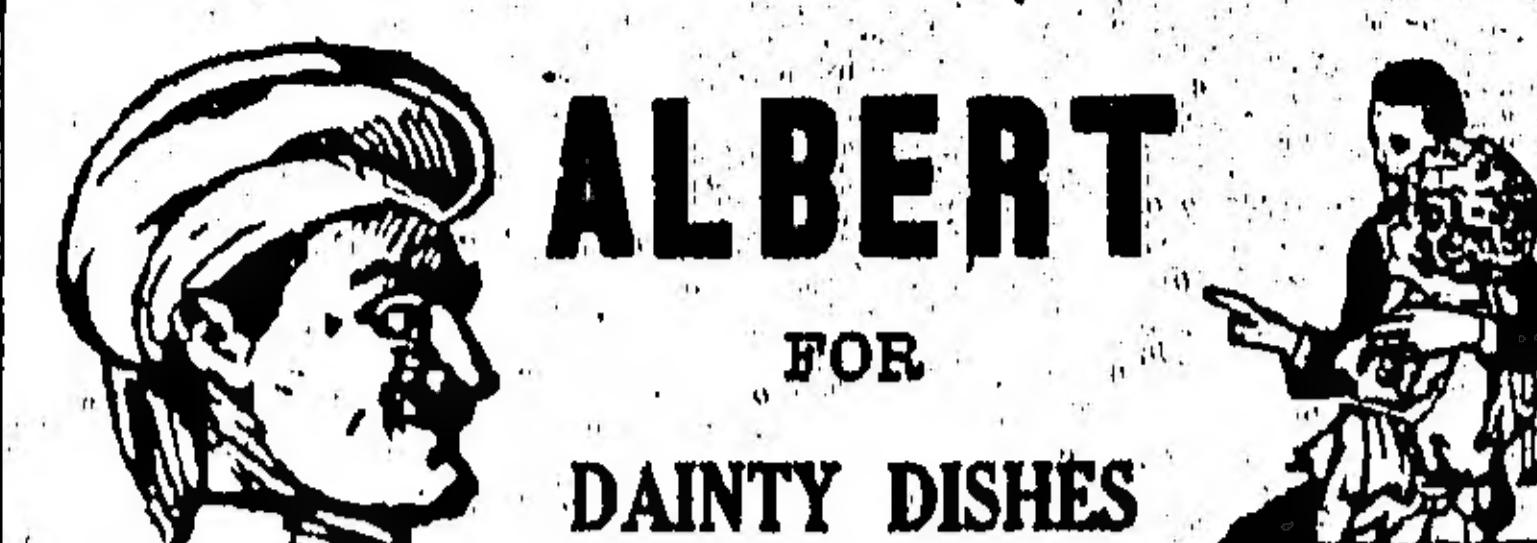
Photo by K. Fujigama



Keep away from them—This is a group photo of the detective force of the Hongkong Police, taken last week in the Botanical Gardens prior to the departure of Chief Detective Inspector John Grant on pension. The former C.D.I. is the centre figure (in dark suit) in the front row. To his right (in dark coat) is Det. Inspector T. Murphy, who becomes the new chief. On the other side is Det. Inspector W. Pinot, another of the senior plain-clothes men. The Chinese 'tocs' are in the rear.

Photo by Lee Fong

517



A DIALOGUE BETWEEN CONNOISSEURS

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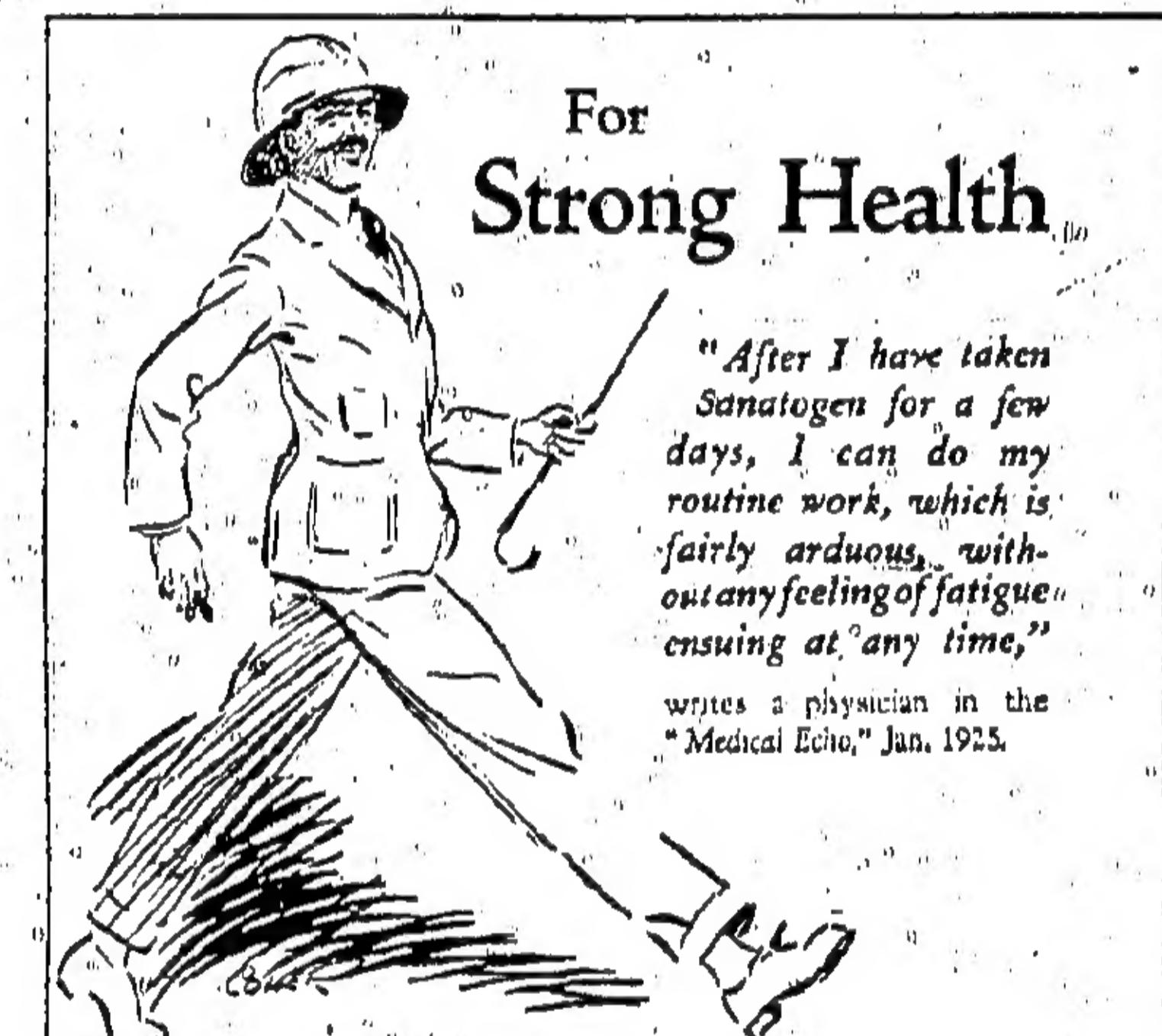
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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

"THEOSOPHY."

At the last public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge The Theosophical Society on Thursday, Mr. H. E. Lanepoint gave an address on "Theosophy." He said in brief: Theosophy may be described to the outside world as an intelligent theory of the Universe, although for many who study its principles and apply them in their daily lives it is no more than a theory but a fact. The light it throws on the evolutionary journey, and the needless suffering—caused by ignorance of the all-embracing laws of the One life—it enables people to avoid, is one of the things that make Theosophy of great practical value in daily life. It presents a definite system of self-development, of character building, of purification and illumination, and those who study its remarkable statements come into an entirely new way of looking upon existence, the nature of Man and God, and the purpose and aim of Life. As the Theosophical truths become realities to the consciousness, and the "unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in Man" are better understood, the Theosophical student begins to see and feel his tremendous personal responsibility for an intelligent co-operation in the Glorious Scheme of the Great Architect of the Universe, and his duty for an intelligent unfoldment of the divine powers entrusted to him as a Son of God, and his more or less vague hope of immortality changes to positive personal knowledge of it. The facts about life which become revealed through the study of Theosophy are of supreme importance to all, as we not only see how we can tremendously accelerate our own development by working in harmony with the hidden laws of evolution, but also how to help others to evolve harmoniously, how by thought and action and absence of waste to make ourselves more useful, first to the small circle of those we love and then gradually by degrees, as our power, through knowledge and well-directed service increases, to the entire human race. In the light of the information placed before every earnest student of Theosophy one feels oneself lifted to a higher plane of view, and one sees how narrow and irrational—in the great scheme—is the petty personal thought, and one begins to regard everything not merely as it is from the wider standpoint of its influence upon humanity as a whole, the broad outlines of Theosophy have been known in the world for thousands of years, and so they are known at the present day. There are three truths which are absolute. I. God exists, and He is good. He is immanent in all and there is nothing which is without Him. II. Man is immortal, and his future is full of splendour and glory. III. A Divine Law of absolute justice rules the world, so that each man is in truth his own judge, the dispenser of glory and gloom to himself, the decressor of his life, his reward, his punishment. From the First Great Truth it follows:—1. That, in spite of all appearances, all things are definitely and intelligently moving together for good; that all circumstances, however untoward they may seem, are in reality exactly what is needed for our divine progress; that everything around us tends, not to hinder us, but to help us, if we would only understand. 2. That, since the whole Divine scheme that tends to man's benefit, clearly it is his duty to learn to understand it. 3. That when he understands it, it is also his duty intelligently to co-operate in this scheme. From the Second Great Truth it follows:—1. That the true man is a soul, and that his body (in fact his several visible and invisible bodies) is only his instrument, through which the Divine Son of the Divine Father, infallible will learn in time to reveal the full glory of his Divine birthright. 2. That he must, therefore, regard everything from the standpoint of the soul, and that in every case when an internal

struggle takes place, he must realise his identity with the higher and not the lower. 3. That what we commonly call his life is only one day in his true and larger life which is not affected by so-called "births" or "deaths" in the physical world. 4. That death is a matter of far less importance than is usually supposed, since it by no means the end of life, but merely a change in consciousness with the dropping of one of our bodies—the densest—the physical only. 5. That man has an immense evolution behind him, the study of which is most fascinating and instructive. 6. That he has also a splendid evolution before him, the study of which is even more fascinating and instructive. 7. That there is an absolute certainty of final attainment of salvation or liberation for every human soul no matter how far he may seem to have strayed from the path of evolution. From the Third Great Truth it follows:—1. That every thought, word, or action produces definite results, as all Humanity is One Life and Harmony, equilibrium, will always re-assert itself, bringing back either happiness or woe to man. 2. That it is both the duty and interest of man to study this divine law closely, so that he will be able to adapt himself to it and to use it as we use other great laws of nature. 3. That it is necessary for man, the immortal divine Ego, to attain perfect control over his bodies of action, of desire and of thought, so that he may guide his life intelligently towards perfect unfolded, perfectly manifested Divinity, in accordance with God's Great plan for Men.—Contributed.

FAMED MARSHAL NEY.

Wellesley, Mass., June 9.—A Wellesley College freshman has won distinction by solving a problem in history. Definite proof that Marshal Ney, bravest of Napoleon's generals, was none other than Peter Stuart Ney, North Carolina schoolmaster, has been given by Miss Elizabeth Parks of Ashboro, N. C.

For many years the late Dr. James Weston, of the North Carolina Historical Society, collected evidence to prove that the great French marshal passed the last years of his life in Ashboro and was buried in a little churchyard there. He handed over his task to Miss Parks. Among the documents in her possession are a letter with Napoleon's signature and a copy of Napoleon's memoirs with marginal notes by Peter Ney.

To complete the work begun by Dr. Weston the Wellesley freshman was able to prove that Marshal Ney was not shot to death by French soldiers as had been believed but was banished to America.

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PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "President Jefferson" from Seattle via Ports, on June 24:—

Mr. and Mrs. Fay Bishop, Master J. F. Bishop, Master B. W. Bishop, Mr. S. J. Burn, Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mr. W. J. Hoffman, Miss C. Jagger, Mr. and Mrs. Ko Leong-hoe, Master Ko, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lim Peng-man, Miss Lim Kim-tuan, Miss Lim Kim-chong, Mr. Lo Kan, Prof. R. W. Marrat, Mr. Moy Han-shaw, Mrs. M. Moy, Master Moy See-on, Miss B. Murray, Mr. Ng You, Mr. and Mrs. O. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sakai, Mr. R. Sakai, Mrs. M. Sakai, Mr. Yong Shook-lin, Mrs. Yong Tong, Mr. J. D. Watt, Miss W. L. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. Bernabe Africa, Capt. W. E. Bergin, U.S.N., Miss V. Bernhard, Mr. S. C. Blanc, Mr. R. G. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cummings, Mr. P. Galvez, Mr. Gelabert, Mr. L. F. Hall, Mr. F. Hills, Miss L. M. Martin, Mrs. J. J. Shea, Mr. J. Shea, Mrs. and Mrs. G. Ziemer and Mr. W. McGibson.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "Mantua" from Yokohama via Ports, on June 25:—

Miss Huhner, Miss Bennett, Miss Nesbit, Miss Garding, Mr. Davies, Miss Beville, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Fratt, Mrs. Keough and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Ross and two children, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Kimmings, Mr. Julia, Mr. Lo Chang-hai, Mrs. Nissim, Miss Nissim and two children, Miss Curtis, Mr. Ogilvie, Miss Janaki, Mr. and Mrs. Liang Di, Mrs. Scarborough and infant, Capt. Kennedy, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Weeker, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott and two children, Mr. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Beare, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Ward, Mr. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. Aiers, Master Aiers, Mr. and Mrs. Schooler, Mrs. Jack, Miss Jack, Mr. Johnston, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Thomas, Mr. With, Miss With (2), Mr. Christensen, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Cox, Mr. Marshall and Mr. J. Kealy.

List of passengers arrived by the s.s. "Kashmir" from England via Ports, on June 25:—

Capt. and Mrs. C. More, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Butters, Capt. and Mrs. E. Clarke, Sgt.-Lt. E. Proctor, Sgt.-Lt. R. McVicker, Mr. E. L. Groome, Mr. W. Stone, Mr. F. Ward, Lt. Comdr. Horace Saxon, Lt. O. Fog, Elliot, Mrs. Skerrett-Rogers, Mr. W. Anderson, Mr. O. Basham, Mr. D. McKinley, Mr. S. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bould, Mr. and Mrs. D. Watling and two children, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. C. Doyle, Master C. Doyle, Mr. T. Colterjohn, Mr. G. Cormie, Mr. G. Darters, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. L. Stewart, Mr. E. Newton, Mr. W. Wilcox, Mr. W. Deuchars, Mr. P. Walsh, Mr. H. Nickels, Miss M. Morrison, Mr. W. Kelly, Mrs. Shields, Mr. H. Greenhalgh, Mr. W. Scott, Sub-Lt. J. Backhouse, Mr. G. H. Stacy, Mr. J. C. Maxwell, Mr. C. J. Hodges, Mr. R. C. Stewart, Madam Lal Chong-ai, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chipson and three children, Madam Siew Chong-hoong, Madam Thong Ah-moi, Master Thong Ah-moi, Mr. Y. Landman, Mr. F. Sakwas, Mr. F. Roberts, Madam Du Monte, Mr. I. K. Wzientek, Mr. E. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Holtez, Mr. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson and Mr. H. P. Martin.

H.K. HOTEL RESIDENTS.

June 25.

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Mr. P. W. Bottom	Mr. F. Muncho
Mr. and Mrs. T. G.	Mr. H. Pearson
Mr. Davies	Mr. H. J. Pearce
Mr. B. Dwy	Mr. and Mrs. F. Rose
Mr. Paul Epstein	Miss Shields
Mr. E. E. Elser	Mr. T. B. Sinclair
Miss G. Flair	Mr. C. S. Speyer
Mr. E. R. Faward	Mr. J. M. Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. Tan Soo	Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Stover
Mr. D. S. Goldie	Mr. and Mrs. A. Vann
Mr. J. Goodyear	Mr. G. H. Allman
Mr. J. Jagger	Ward
Mr. F. Jones	Mr. G. Wrage
Miss G. See	Mr. B. Zipper
Miss H. Little	

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